THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1896. bington Office---1410 Pennsylvania Avenue Telephone Calls. ness office...... 238 | Editorial Rooms A 86 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. lly only, one month..... Sunday, one year WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. lly, per week, by carrier.

lunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts WEEKLY. Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails the United States should put on an eight-page per a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve-sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage amp. Foreign postage is usually double these

all communications intended for publication in paper must, in order to receive attention, be companied by the name and address of the

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places— NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House, CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co., 91

INCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 356 Fourth avenue. ST. LOUIS-Philip Roeder, 207 North Fourth st.; Union News Cempany, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn. avenue and F street. There is good reason to suspect that

Brother Platt, of New York, yearns to be Because of the Senate all intelligent men are not sorry because Congress has ad-

If the currency question is not settled right by positive action this year it will set-

tie itself wrong by a slump. Business men realize now, if never before, that in dealing with financial and economic estions the Democratic party is no good.

The longer the hard-headed, practical man thinks of it the less he will like the proposition to put the United States on aliver basis with China and India.

If it had appeared that the Tiliman bilfree-silver boom his henchmen would have been applauding the South Carolina black-

Three weeks ago, when there was talk coming to Indiana to help the the Journal remarked that the craze of the leaders had reached the

If the Chicago convention places a freeliver candidate on a free-silver platform ousands of sound-money Democrats will rote the Republican ticket, while other thousands will not vote at all.

Neither the Indiana delegation at St. outs nor any member of it must repudiate he Indiana platform. The men who cannot vote the Republican ticket on that platform are in favor of a depreciated cur-

No wspapers in other States criticise Governor Matthews for writing personal letters asking delegates to vote for him. It said that he does not forget to remark in such letters that he has "just returned from his farm."

The full courage of conviction on the soney question is the only wisdom for the absurd and useless to try to attempt to compete with the Democrtaic party in panering to the free-silver sentiment.

There can be no question that the meths of the School Board need reforming. This can only be done by electing memare in favor of such reform, and ole fail to do this when they opportunity they will be justly chargeable with hostility or indifference

Postmaster Hesing, once a Republican, and a potential supporter of Mr. Cleveland in 1832, says that there are 800,000 voters of erman blood in the United States, and that they hold the balance of power in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Wisconsin, and that 95 per cent. of them will vote for a cound-money candidate.

It is too late for the Matthews people to eclare that they are not responsible for illman. Two weeks ago it was announced that he was coming to Indiana, yet no fatthews organ deplored it. Moreover, the malignity of the Matthews free-silver organs differs from that of Tillman, simply in his greater command of billingsgate.

The action of the national Republican ttee Wednesday, in deciding in favor the McKinley men in a larger part of the contests which were heard on that day, should put an end to the gabble to the effect that the anti-McKinley men are in onspiracy to seize the convention by refusing to seat any men elected as McKinley

The story to the effect that Governor Bradley was about to publish letters of Major McKinley's which would be very damaging caused many newspaper readers to look over their papers yesterday morning to find the damaging correspondence, but all that they found was the statement of the Governor that he had never received any such letters.

When the first ballot is taken in the St. couls convention and Major McKinley shall nominated, as now seems probable those correspondents who have been telling of a Harrison conspiracy to spring his name upon the convention may possibly cease telegraphing such an idiotic rumor ut they will not if any newspaper publisher will pay them for such rot.

Recent occurrences in Spain lead to the conclusion that it is not impossible piracies against the government nore troops to Cuba. The anarchistic outbreak in Barcelona is said, by intelligent correspondents, to indicate the temper of a arge portion of the people throughout the country, and that violence on a wide

scale would not be cause for surprise occedings of the State Sunday fying evidence of the new energy that tive work. With an organized branch as every one of the ninety-two counties of 'ply, are also

he State and in two-thirds of the townships, all working vigorously to a common end, the association may fairly be ranked among the important moral and educational factors of the State.

FOR A SEPARATE MONEY PLANK.

be agreed as to the importance of a right deliverance on the money question, and not a few regard it as, under the circumstances, more important than the tariff question. The difference is that the position of the Republican party on the tariff question is already settled and it is known in advance what kind of a declaration the Convention will make on that subject, but regarding the silver question, which at present is occupying the foremost place in the public mind and popular discussion the position of the party remains to be defined. The opinions of party leaders now in St. Louis show that its importance is appreciated. Chairman Tanner, of the Illino's State central committee, says: "The most important question before the con-C. Payne, national committeeman from Wisconsin says "the most important question before the convention is the money plank, because there is a diversity of sentiment respecting it." He favors a strong declaration in favor of maintaining the gold standard, and next to that a declaration in favor of free silver. "Any middle course," he says, "will be certain to be offensive to both sides." D. S. Martin, national committeeman from Pennsylvania says: "Pennsylvania is unequivocally for gold and will not consent to any platform which does not emphasize that position." J. G. Long, national committeeman

from Florida, says: "We are solidly for sound money, and on that issue can carry several States in the South." These and other similar expressions show that the importance of the money question is fully ppreciated at St. Louis as well as the importance of making a strong and unequivocal declaration on it.

It is to be hoped this feeling will be strong enough to prevent the adoption of a suggestion which has sprung up that the tariff and money planks be lumped together and woven into one comprehen sive declaration. This suggestion is said to meet with warm approval from Mr. Mc-Kinley's trusted managers. It is amplified

There is a desire to make the campaign on both the protection and financial issues allowing neither one to overshadow the ther, and for this reason a plank has been devised in which the protective the are so closely associated as to be practically one declaration. The plank which has been passed around quietly for approv-al declares that the Republican party is satisfied with an adequate system of pro-tection for American industries, which would give a revenue exceeding the exenses, and thus at once solve the existing nancial problem. It declares that the ople of the country are satisfied with the rrency now in existence, but that the epublican party has an abiding conviction that the money of this country shou be as good as that of the most enlighten nations of the earth, and that it should be of a character which will pass current

n the markets of the world This does not strike the Journal favoraoly. It savors too much of a hodge-podge, in materials without any distinctive flavor. It has too much the appearance of thimble-rigging. The tariff question and the money question are both sufficiently important and sufficiently distinct to stand on their respective merits. Protection and sound money should, indeed, be made the prominent features of the platform, bu it should be on separate planks. An attempt to blend or weave them together sides indicating lack of courage frankness, would result in weakening both. The opinions quoted above show there is a strong sentiment at St. Louis in favor of giving the declaration on the money question the conspicuousness and empha sis its importance deserves. It is to hoped this sentiment will be strong enough to prevent the adoption of a hodge-podge resolution. Let us have two ringing dec-

larations, neither of which will need a dia-

gram or an interpreter. The money plank given out by Richard C. Kerens, member of the national committee from Missouri, is the Indiana plank almost literally. The few verbal changes plank says: "We are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase standard" for "our currency." The Indiana plank says: "We favor the use of sil ver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained." The Kerens plank favors "the reasonable use of sliver as currency, but to the extent only and under such well-defined regulations that its parity with gold as currency can be easily and efficiently maintained." This multipli cation of words rather weakens the resolu tion. The same may be said of other changes which are evidently intended to tone down the Indiana plank. If the latter is to be improved upon it will have to be by some other person than Mr. Kerens.

There will be a meeting of the credit managers of the United States in Toledo O., June 23, 24 and 25, for the purpose forming a national organization of credit nanagers of all branches of trade and ommerce. The aim of the organization is the better protection of credits, the reduction of losses from bad debts, the prevention of fraud and injustice to creditors, the prosecution and punishment of fraud, improvement of collection laws and kindred matters. Every considerable city in the country is represented on the national executive committee, Mr. Schleicher, of the late firm of Eastman, Schleicher & Lee and Mr. W. A. Krag, of Krag, Reynolds & Co., representing this city. The prospects are that the convention will be attended by business men from all parts of the country, as might be expected from the importance of the questions to be considered and the action which may be taken.

Before adjourning both houses of Congress passed a bill to authorize and encournternational exposition at Omaha in 18 The bill provides for an exhibit by the government departments and Smithsonian Institution, the erection of a government and patronage of the affair. This adds another to the list of expositions which will antedate the year of Indiana's centen-

matters relating to trade and prices in the says, in response to an inquiry, that the Mexico, which country has been on a silver fected by the scarcity or abundance of supthe same now as in 1886,

but "the prices of all imported goods have almost doubled because the local currency being silver and the basis of foreign exchange gold, all imported articles have been advanced as silver has gone down." As two or three of the prime necessaries of life used in this country are of foreign Leading men now in St. Louis seem to production, particularly sugar, a change to a silver basis, unless the price of silver should greatly advance with free coinage, would cause a marked advance in the price of that article.

The free-silver men will have a representation in the committee on resolutions at portion to the vote they have in the convention. They will be sure of the members of the committee from California, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah and probably from South Dakota, Oregon, and one or two others. That is, the silver element will have one-fourth of the members of the committee on resolutions, but it is not probable that they can muster over one hundred vention is the money plank, because all | delegates. If the threatened bolt should Republicans are for protection." Hon. H. occur, only Colorado, Montana and Nevada are expected to go out as whole delegations.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Long Shot. "Whatever there may be against Cleveand," said the man who hunts, "at least he is a good shot." "Oh, yes, I don't think," said the man

vho plays races. "About 9,000 to 1." A Man's Idea. Mrs. Wickwire-These clairvoyants' adertisements are so ridiculous. Here is one

that begins, "Madame X tells everything." Mr. Wickwire-Tells everything? Any woman can do that.

Mrs. Wickwire-I suppose, like most of your class, you think that this world is all wrong. Dismal Dawson-Yes'm. While they was makin' it, it would have been jist as easy

His Objection.

as not to make all the roads run down Too Hot. "The money question," said the boarder

who says things he has seen in the papers and thinks he is talking politics, money question is the burning question of "I suppose," said the Cheerful Idiot,

want to take a stand on it." STATE PRESS ON MONEY.

that that is why so few of the statesmen

Protection and sound money, insuring inlustrial activity and business prosperity, are the results sure to follow the election a Republican President and a Repubican Congress.-Huntington Herald. There are only about eighteen thousand people in these United States that are directly interested in free coinage and will

be benefited by that measure, and these are the mine owners and bullion speculators.-Brookville American. There is only one course open to the St Louis convention, if the party wishes to retain the respect of the country. No vacillation, no straddling on the financial ques-tion will be tolerated by the mass of the grand old party.-Worthington Times. If the silver-mine owner is to be allowed

to take fifty cents' worth of bullion to the nint and have it coined into a dollar, why not allow the paper-mill owner to take fifty cents' worth of paper to Uncle Sam and have him stamp it into hundred dollar Thirty-one ounces of silver bullion wil

buy one ounce of gold bullion, but the ad ocates of the free coinage of silver want twice as many dollars coined out of the silver as can be coined out of the gold. This is not bimetallism, but the worst kind of sil-ver monometallism.—Elwood Call-Leader. The free-silver fad is one of the freaks f the people who are not just now exer-

dsing their test judgment. It seems more like a summer frenzy whose passing will come with the natural return of proper rea-These streaks of bad judgment come go, and are afterwards wondered at. effersonville World.

The Populist and free-silver coinage Democrat claim with confident vehemence that it is the government stamp that gives value to a bit of metal, silver or gold. If this be so why not have silver and gold made equal in value by the stamp? What is the use of a 16-to-1 ratio when by means of the government stamp we can just as well have a 1-to-1 ratio?-New Albany Tribune. The Republican party will settle the noney question by making and keeping one kind of a dollar as good as another. They will settle the tariff question also by reealing the Wilson Democratic free-trade aw and giving the manufacturer the pro-tection he needs in order to pay the Amercan workingman living wages.-Muncie

With gold for the standard of value we shall have all the silver in circulation that the people will use; with a silver standard of value or with an absurd double standard of both gold and silver we would have metallism, silver only, in circulation, for gold would disappear, making he most stringent contraction of the currency the country has ever known.-New

The financial plank in the St. Louis platform should declare as clearly and decisively for sound money as does that of the Indiana Republicans. Let there be no guessing as to the Republican position. Sound finance is not governed by principles, which can be made to read one thing in Massasetts and quite another thing in Colo rado. Let there be no disgraceful straddle -Anderson Herald.

It is not more money the country needs It does need a protective tariff that will shut out foreign goods and set our own manufactories going again; it needs a tariff that will yield money enough to pay the running expenses of the government; it needs an administration that will restore confidence; it needs a determination on the part of all men who believe in a sound stable currency to stand by the party that will make sure, safe and sound the money

we have now .- Rockville Republican. What is mostly in demand by the business centers of the world to-day is an assurance that the business of the country is to be done with good money and under a reasonably good protection from the competition of foreign and pauper labor. Keep the money of the country in good repute by judicious compliance with the financial pol-icy of the world and protect our industries abor and the present suffering and discontent will soon give way to general pros-perity and happiness.—Richmond Telegram

D'ORO IN THE LEAD.

Grant Eby, of Ohio, Falls Behind on

First Night's Play. NEW YORK, June 11 .- The first of the series of games of continuous pool for deciding the championship of the world, began here to-night between Alfredo D'Oro, of Havana, Cuba, present champion, and Grant Eby, of Springfield, Ohio. The game throughout was prolific of brilliant plays, but D'Oro outplayed and out-generaled his opponent from the start. He had six scratches marked against him, while the Ohio man had only one. The score fol-

D'Oro-15, 9, 2, 3, 15, 1, 10, 5, 6, 7, 6, 4, 13, 14, 11, 2, 15, 15, 8, 10, 2, 7, 15, 3, 2, 14. Total, Eby-0, 6, 13, 12, 0, 14, 5, 10, 9, 9, 8, 11, 2, 1, 1, 4, 13, 0, 0, 7, 5 13, 8, 0, 12, 13, 1. Total, Scratches, 1

Missionary Union. CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., June 11.— Bishop C. C. McCabe conducted the devo-tional exercises at the morning session of the International Missionary Union. This was a special prayer service for mi over fifty missionaries taking part in it The afternoon session was devoted to Ja pan, and several very interesting addreses were made. Miss E. Talcott, who has been a missionary to Japan since 1873, gave an account of the work of the Red Cross Society in that country. Dr. Judson Smith of Boston, secretary of the America board, talked on the recent American pe mston presided. The evening was devoted to short addresses on Chinese missions. To-morrow afternoon there will a woman's session.

MAKING POOR PROGRESS IN DECID ING CONTESTS FOR SEATS.

Many Fights in Southern Districts Reviewed, and Nearly All Settled in McKinley's Favor.

TWO MORTON MEN RECOGNIZED

ATTEMPT MADE LATER TO REVERSE

THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION.

Vigorous Protest from Sutherland, of New York, Who Threatened to Withdraw from the Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.-The Republican national committe has made such poor progress to-day that the members of the committee are begining to feel that there is danger of very great prolongation of their work. There are, consequently, many suggestions as to the necessity of finding a means of reducing the time. Up to 11 o'clock to-night the committee, after sitting for twelve hours, had decided contests affecting thirty seats in the convention. These included the four delegates at large from each of the States of Mississippi and Florida, and scattering district delegations from California, Alabama, Kentucky, Florida, Mississippi and Missouri. All the delegates seated, except two from Florida, are McKinley men.

ing in the cases of the California contests, beginning with that of Third district. The claimants in this case were, on one side, C. M. Belshaw and W. B. Parker, and on gressman Hilborn appeared for Belshaw and Parker. Mr. Hilborn gave an outline of the grounds of the contest, claiming that Messrs. Belshaw and Parker were the regular nominees, their selection having been made by the convention which resulted from primarles while Denison and Hochheimer were chosen by the delegates selected by appointment. The State delegation had indorsed the proceedings of the convention which chose Belshaw and Parker by seating the delegates to the State convention chosen by it by a vote of 8 to 1. He said that both delegations were friendly to McKinley. Judge Thompson, of Ohio represented the interests of Denison and Hocheimer. He contended that the committee could not go into the irregularities of primaries and county conventions and said that as there was no district committee in the Third district the State committee had appointed the district delegates and that the committee had proceeded in the regular manner to call the convention. Furthermore, a large proportion of the so-called primary convention delegates were appointed as were the del egates in the other convention by the su-perior committee. Mr. Payne moved that Messrs. Denison and Hochheimer be placed upon the rolls and the motion prevailed without division.

The contest in the Fourth district, cluding the greater part of the city of San Francisco was waged by Messrs. W. W. Montague and Samuel Shortridge against J. S. Spear and H. I. Kowalsky, who claimed to be regularly selected delegates. This contest has been very spirited from the beginning and is claimed to have re-sulted in one murder. Mr. Shortridge was the spokesman of the contestants. The State committee had The said, recognized the convention by which he and Montague were chosen, and intimated that the other convention was controlle largely by the proxies of members of the State committee, which called the convention chosen by questionable means. He claimed to represent the almost unanimous voice of the Republicans of the State Thompson, speaking for Spear and Kowalksy, said the only question at issue was whether there was a quorum present of the eleven members of the State com-mittee residing in the district, and he claimed that there was such a quorum, irrespective of the proxies. As to the proxies, it was charged that the men who had given them had afterwards been paid to make affidavit as to the means by which they were obtained. Mr! Shortridge declared, in reply, that the regular commit-teemen were not notified of the meeting. spear and Kowalsky are McKinley mer Montague and Shortridge are said were seated. Mr. Payne afterwards moved a reconsideration of the vote by which decided-14 to 26-not to reopen the The contestants from the Third Alabama district, which was passed yesterday, did not appear when the district was reached

to-day and on motion of committeeman Youngblood S. S. Booth and John Harmon were seated. They are McKinley men. FIFTH KENTUCKY DISTRICT. There was considerable interest in the contest from the Fifth Kentucky district, which embraces the city of Louisville. It was a contest between McKinley men and friends of Governor Bradley. The McKinley delegation, composed of George D. Todd and Charles E. Sapp, appeared as the regular delegates, and the Bradley men, E. J. Knoebel and J. W. Reader, as the contestants. Mr. Hart Vance, who appeared as counsel for Knoebel and Reeder, contended that the primaries for the Todd convention were held in a retired and personal assaults had been resorted the committee by stating that votes cost only 50 cents each. Mr. Vance said he represented the Republican majority ob-Bradley was chosen and asserted that !f tional committee by seating Sapp and Todd the action would result in the loss of ast five thousand votes in Louisville dge Thompson spoke for Todd and Sapp e contended that the convention could go behind the returns to investigate the alleged frauds. Mr. Sutherland moved to seat Knoebel and Reeder and Mr. Clayton moved as a substitute that Todd and Sapp should be given the seats. Mr. Clayton's motion prevailed on a yea and nay vote, the vote being 28 to 6 in their favor. Re-

cess was then taken until 2 p. m The Florida contests were taken up the assembling of the afternoon session the committee. All the seats in the convention from this State are contested, in cluding the four delegates at large and those from the two districts. There was interest in these cases, as the fight in McKinley's interest in that State was one of the first made in his behalf. The cases of the contesting delegates at large were the first taken up. The contestees were Joseph E. Lee, John G. Long, Emery Skinner and L. W. Livingston, all favorable to McKinley. The contestants were Edward R. Gunby, Henry W. Chandler, H. C. Cubb and S. H. Coleman. The contestants are Morton men. The State convention met at Tallahasse on the 4th of March It was composed of 222 delegates. Gunby Chandler and Cubb, contesting delegates were members of the State central commit-tee and joined with the other members of that committee in preparing the temporary roll of the convention. The temporary or ganization was effected and pending the debate on a motion to adopt the report of the committee on credentials and before any ing had been made by the Chair or any action taken by the convention, Gunby an his associates, with about one-fourth of the delegates of the convention, bolted and held a meeting in another hall and in that bolting convention the contesting dele-gates, Gunby, Chardler, Cubb and Coleman,

claim to have been elected. JUSTIFIED THE BOLT. Mr. Gunby presented the case of the conestants. He justified the bolt on the ground of irregularities in the State convention and said that the election of himself and associates had been certified by a majority of the State committee. He said that about eighty-three uncontested delegates joined the bolt, leaving about seventy in attend ance on the regular convention. He alleged, mong other things, that the men whose ats were contested were allowed to vote

Judge Thompson appeared for the Lee delegation. He claimed that this conven-tion was in all respects regular and that there was no justification for the bolt, which Mr. Gunby had admitted was based upon dissatisfaction. Continuing, Judge ipson said the bolt had taken place efore the committee on credentials its report and that it was understood at the time that the bolt had been planned long before. He contended that not more than one-quarter of the delegates went out with Mr. Gunby.

Mr. Martin, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Lee-Long delegation be seated. The roll was called on this motion and prevailed The two district contests from Florid were disposed of next, Mr. Gunby appear-ing for the contestants, who in these cases were Morton men, while the contestees were for McKinley. In the First district C. Weeks and Armstrong Pordue were to contestees and M. S. Wnite and J. N. M. Coombs the contestants, and in the Secon Denn's Egan and I. L. Purcell were the contestees and B. W. Archibald and W. C. Robinson the contestants. Mr. Gunby stated that the questions involved in the Second district were the same as those in the State at large. He therefore abandone the contest in this case before the commi tee and proceeded to make an argument in favor of the contestants from the First dis trict. There was a more stubborn fight over the First district contest than over hose from the State at large. In this case Mr. Gunby was chairman of the district nmittee and his convention was held at his call. Both sides claimed to have had a majority of the committee and both al that a majority of the duly elected dele-gates had participated in their respective conventions. The roll call resulted in the seating of White and McCoombs, the Morton delegates. The vote was 23 to 20. The Ninth Georgia district contest w lecided in favor of A. J. Spence and J. Gaston, McKinley delegates. In this case the contestants, Blodgett and Smith, based their objections on the fact that the chair man of the regular convention, himself a on credentials to pass on his case.

THE LYNCH-HILL FIGHT. The Mississippi contests next engaged the attention of the committee. In this State the entire State delegation, including the four delegates at large and the fourteen delegates from the seven districts, is contested. The claimants for the seats of delegate at large were on the one side James Hill, J. S. Burton, A. M. Lea and E. H. Lampton, and on the other N. A. Anderson, W. B. Sorsbye, W. A. Alcorn and W. The day's work was begun with the hear-E. Mask. The contests are the result of both being headed by colored men. These two factions of the Republican party in Mississippi separated in the convention of That committee called the State convention early in 1896. It was arranged that delegates to the State convertion should be admitted to the hall I tickets. Lynch objected to the use of tic ets, and, refusing to accept them, failed to obtain admission to the hall and organized another convention. The Lynch pe have with them the chairman of the State committee, L. B. Moseley, who certified the Lynch delegates to be regularly elected delegates. It is claimed that both sets of elegates are for McKinley. Mr. Lynch explained the admission

ickets, saying that the proposition was kets could not be obtained when applied for by his followers, and they could not without them, because the po would not allow them to do so. They organized an idependent convention. ned that 138 of the 262 delegates In his meeting. Mr. Lynch asserted that if the Hill delegation was to be seated it would be useless to hold Republican conventions in Mississippi in the future National committeeman Hill spoke for his delegation. "Of all the statements have ever heard from a man's lips, that delivered by Mr. Lynch as to tickets is the falsest," he began by saying: "It is true, all the same," responded Mr

Mr. Hill asserted that Lynch was in habit of running Mississippi politics from Washington, to which the Republicans of the State objected.

Mr. Lynch suddenly sprang to his feet to denounce as "absolutely false" a state-ment made by Hill, but Mr. Hill insisted proceeding. He at last suspend to continue the controversy person ally with Messrs. Lynch and Mosely. The door had scarcely closed on them when the committee decided, without division, on closed on them when motion by Mr. Wilson, of Delaware, to contestants from the First distric were J. M. Bynum and W. E. Parker and the contestees, W. F. Elgin and R. D. Lit-tlejohn. The two latter were seated. After its recess the committee resun onsideration of the district contests from opi, beginning with the Seco eneral Chalmers, one of the contest delegates from this district, appeared for himself and Sidney D. Redmond. He said that he and his colleague based their claims upon the right of revolution. As their convention was not organized according to law, he did not contend that his delegation was entitled to admission, but asserted positively that the other delegation was ot entitled to any consideration, Commit-

eeman Hill moved to refer this contest to committee on credentials, seating neither delegation for the temporary orcanization. He said that both conventions were frauds. The motion was voted down and the delegation composed of George W. Buchanan and William Simmons was seated. The vote stood 22 to 19 in their favor.

At this point Senator Hansbrough, North Dakota, created something of a sen-sation by moving to reconsider the vote by which White and McCoombs, Morton delegates, had been declared entitled to seats the convention from the First Florida istrict during the day's proceedings. eral members had voted without a icient knowledge of the facts. There was an immediate flurry and a roll call was deinded. When the name of Mr. Sutherd. member from New York, was reached first declined to vote, and, taking the floor, proceeded to say in very vigorous language that there was no reason for reconsideration, that forty-three votes had en cast on the or ginal vote, which was a large vote, and there was no reason to believe that the question was not fully understood. "To reconsider would," he said. "be farcical-worse than that, such a proceeding would be destructive to the party." he continued, and if the business was to proceed in this manner he saw no reason why those who believed as he did should not retire and cease to participate in the proceedings. He afterwards reconhis determination not to vote and ast his ballot against reconsideration. Mr. Hahn, of Ohio, responded with spirit, saying there was no reason why any one should withdraw, and that he would remain with the committee if he never se-

a hearing Wesley Crayton Joseph E. Ousley were seated as the delegates from the Third Mississippi district.
This is the famous "shoestring" district and it was claimed that intimidation and fraud had been practised in the conven-tion. W. H. Allen and Louis Waldauer were the contestants.

THE ST. LOUIS CONTEST. In this case the contestants were on one side Congressman Nathan Frank and Charles D. Comfort and on the other Charles Parsons and Frederick G. Uthoff. Seldon P. Spencer for the others. The contest involved the question of the legality regularity of the convention preparing for it. Mr. Frank charged the opposing delegates were chosen Hon. Chauncey I. Filley and the primar-ies were not held according to the State rimary election law and that therefore ne convention was fraudulent. Mr. Spencer replied that the law was not or enforced and he characterized Mr. Frank's dea as a technicality. There were also charges as to the proceedings of the com-mittee by which the elections were held. Mr. Spencer declared that Mr. Comfort one of the Frank delegates, had been re noved from his position as secretary the committee on the charge that he had falsified the records. To this Mr. Frank responded, making personal charges against Mr. Filley, whom he accused of stifling the will of the people of St Louis. Frank and Comfort were seated. They are The contest from the Fourth Mississipp district was decided in favor of Charles Rosenbaum and Eugene E. Pettibone, as against S. S. Matthews and E. E. Buck. there was so much abusive language used

n the presentation of this case that Mr. Hansen, of Georgia, suggested that in the future it should not be permitted. On motion of Mr. Fessenden the Chair was authorized to call speakers to order when they should become unruly in this respect. From the Fifth district of Mississippi R. A. Simmons and A. J. Hyde were declared to be entitled to seats. They were declared o be entitled to seats. They were the conestants and are representatives of Lynch faction. It was the first loss sus-tained by Mr. Hill during the day. Sim-mons and Hyde are friendly to McKinley as also the contestees. Smith and Garrett ong other things, that the men whose its were contested were allowed to vote contests in which they were interested.

THE GAVELS FELL IN BOTH HOUSES AT 4 P. M. YESTERDAY.

the Thanks of the Senate, and Thanked Members in Return.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

FEW BILLS OF MINOR INTEREST PASSED IN CLOSING HOURS.

Final Wail from Democrats of the House-Speaker Reed Thanked by a Standing Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 11.-Vice President Stevenson brought the session of the Senate to a final close at 4 o'clock to-day after a brief valedictory evpressing his thanks to the Senators for their courtesies to him throughout the session. The closing scene contested delegate, appointed a committee | was not of the dramatic order, but was marked by the placid serenity characteristic of the upper branch of Congress. The galleries were well filled, but there wastan absence of the packed corridors incident to an eventful close of the Congress. The Senate convened at 11 o'clock, but no business was transacted beyond the formalities preceding an adjournment. The last bill to be passed way one urged by Mr. Sherman pensioning the widow of General William H. Gibson, a prominent Ohio officer. Resolutions of thanks were unanimously adopted to Vice President Stevenson and the old quarrel between Hill and Lynch, | President pro tem. Frye for their impartial rulings in the chair. One of the last acts was to give the important immigration President had announced the session closed the galleries emptied, Senators exchanged good-byes and many arranged to leave for their homes to-night.

The Senate began the closing day of the session without any confusion and activity usually incident to the departure of Congress. There was a scattered attendance in the galleries during the early hours and the score of Senators gathered in groups and chatted. The last obstacle in the way of adjournment was removed when, soon after the session opened, ng clerks brought in the last of the reat supply bills—that for the District of Columbia—and it was signed by the Vice President, and soon thereafter dispatched to the White House for the signature of the President. This done, the business was suspended until Mr. Sherman secured passage of a House bill pen widow of Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Ol per month. Then the galleries were at \$50 cleared for a brief executive session, after which the open session was resume nous waits were broken intervals by routine reports from House. On motion of Mr. Platt, the imigration bill, which had been displace was made the unfinished business. The

fect is to give the bill the right of way At 1 o'clock Mr. Sherman moved the ay pointment of two Senators to accompany President. The Vice President named Senators Sherman and Smith. The Vice Presi-Senators Harris, Faulkner and McMilli a committee to inquire into the charities of the District of Columbia, with a view to ascertaining the extent of sectarian con-trol. The inquiry was provided for in the District of Columbia appropriation bill. At :20 the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock At 3 o'clock the session was resumed and the galleries slowly filled for the closing scene of the session. Senators Sherman and Smith returning from the White House shortly after 3 and standing together in the middle aisle, Mr. Sherman read a brief report stating that in response to an inquiry the President had stated that he had no

further business to communicate to Con Mr. Harris offered resolutions expressing the thanks of the Senate to Mr. Frye, of Maine, President pro tem., for the uniform courtesy and ability with which he had presided over the Senate. A similar resolution of thanks to Vice President Stevenson for his dignified and impartial service as presiding officer was offered by Mr. Allison. Both resolutions

djournment the Vice President rapped the nate to order and said: "Senators, I am deeply touched by the utions personal to myself adopted by the Senate. It has been my earnest enpartially to execute the rules ed for the guidance of this body. For the aid you have so generously given me in the discharge of the duties that pertain to his office as well as for the courtesy uniformly shown me, I am profoundly grateful. And now, wishing each of you a safe return to home and constituents, it only remains for me to declare the first session Fifty-fourth Congress adjourne

The gavel descended with a whack at the made for the exits. Senators moved about shaking hands and bidding good-byes. Soon the Senate chamber was deserted.

CLOSE OF THE HOUSE.

An Unusual Honor for Speaker Reed -Brief Political Debate. WASHINGTON, June 11.-The final ses sion of the House to-day was devoid of public interest. The appropriation bills had been passed and the members simply waited for the end to come. A number of the members were made happy by the passage of small local bills of interest to their districts. To General Wheeler, of Alabama belonged the distinction of the passage of the last bill. Beyond a little misunderstanding between Mr. Bailey, of Texas, and Mr. Marsh, of Illinois, the ufmost good feeling prevailed. There was an attempt by Mr. Batley and Mr. Maguire, of The contest from the Twelfth Missouri | California, to precipitate a political discus-(St. Louis) district was next considered. | sion in the last half hour of the session but the Republicans declined the gauge of combat thrown down to them. Mr. Turner. of Georgia, who was the floor leader of the minority during the absence of Mr. Crisp, Mr. Frank appeared for his delegation and offered a resolution of thanks to the Speaker, which was adopted by a standing vote-a most unusual honor. The ? closed the session with a graceful in which he thanked the member cordially and felicitated them on t

Scores of members left the city last night after the appropriation bills were disposed when it met at 11 o'clock. The reading of the journal of the egislative day of Saturday, which contin ued from 11 o'clock Saturday until o'clock last night, occupied half an hour. On motion of Mr. Dingley a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a con mmittee from the Senate to wait upor the President and inform him that gress was ready to adjourn and ascertain f he had any further communication to make. The Speaker appointed Mr. Ding-ey, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Sayers. Mr. Turner, on behalf of the minority, of fered the following resolutions:

'Resolved, That the thanks of this House due and are hereby tendered to Hon. omas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of presentatives, for the ability, efficiency i strict impartiality with which he has ties of his office during the present ses-The presentation of the resolution was greeted with a round of applause, and was enthusiastically adopted by a standing

While Mr. Jenkins was trying to securaction on the Senate bill for the relief the administrator of Henry Van Vicck, which involved an expenditure of \$4,500, Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, got the floor and ade it a text for a statment as to the marnditures during recent years. He red that the cost of government in ited States, federal, State and municipalities. was the largest on earth, reaching \$1,100.

through it would only increase the gran total of our expenditures to \$1,100,004,50 The bill was passed, but, in order to prevent further clamor for recognition, the House took a recess until 2 o'clock.

At 2 p. m. the House reconvened. Mr. At 2 p. m. the House reconvened. Mr. Pruden, the President's executive clerk, announced the presidential approval of the two appropriation bilis last passed.

Several members were fortunate enough to get through private pension bills, the last to pass being one to pension Louis Keiser, a private soldier residing in Nebraska, at the rate of \$72 per month.

About 2:30 p. m. the listless progress of affairs in the House was enlivened by an attempt of Mr. Bailey to secure recogniattempt of Mr. Bailey to secure rec tion, his purpose being to submit remarks on the political situation and to allow his colleague, Mr. Maguire, to make a response to Mr. Dingley's speech of yesterday. Mr. Dalzell, who was acting as floor leader of the majority, scented the battle and Mr. Marsh, who was trying to pass a pension bill, was coached so as to adroltly cut Mr. Bailey out. The Texan was irritated and he and Mr. Marsh exchanged personalities with great freedom and considerable force, much to the amusement of the galleries, which in the meantime had become crowd-ed with spectators. Mr. Bailey retaliated by making the point of no quorum on Mr. Marsh's bill and a call of the House was ordered under the rule At 3:20 p. m. Mr. Bailey withdrew the point of no quorum, an agreement having been reached by which Mr. Bailey should

be allowed twenty minutes. The committee appointed to wait on the President appeared and Mr. Dingley, the chairman, announced that the committee had performe the committee that he had no further communication to make and congratulated Congress on the early completion of its Mr. Bailey then yielded to Mr. Maguire and the latter made a brief reply to Mr. Dingley's remarks of yesterday. He critiabout the prosperity of the country during the life of the high protective tariff, quot-ing from the report of Labor Commissioner Wright in substantiation of his argument.

industry of Pennsylvania (an industry high-Mr. Hurley interrupted to ask him what the duty on coal was. Seventy cents per ton," replied Mr. That trouble occurred in the anthracite regions," retorted Mr. Herley. "Anthracite coal was on the free list." (Republican

He spoke of the depression in the coalin

laughter.) Mr. Bailey followed with an arraignment of the Republican side for cowardice in dodging the issue presented by the antibond resolution. "For weeks," he said, "their courage has, like Bob Acres, been cozing from their finger tips until they are strenuously trying to avoid consideration of a subject which three months ago they professed themselves ready to meet." He proceeded to charge that it was the pur-'cowardly and disgraceful" money issue at St. Louis. He said there intry who believed in the gold standard There were other millions who believed in bimetallism, but nowhere, said he, were a handful of self-respecting citizens who would support a party that refused to tell them where it stood. A straddle would deceive no one (Democratic applause.) He warned the other side that it was better to fight than run away, and concluded with

the statement, which was applauded on the Democratic side, that the Democrats at Chicago, no matter what else they might would adopt a platform that no one No one on the Republican side replied to these political speeches, Mr. Marsh, simply contenting himself with a sarcastic refer-ence to the "patriotic speeches" of the gen-tleman. His bill was then passed. Only fifteen minutes of the session yet re forward to the last minute with privat bills on which they sought action.
Wheeler enjoyed the distinction of pasthe last bill. It was a bill to pension S M. Spyker, the widow of a captain in an Alabama volunteer company which took part in one of the Indian wars. As the hands of the clock pointed at 4 the

Speaker arose. "Gentlemen of the House of Representatives." said he, "before pronouncing those words which close the session, I desire to offer to the House my grateful recognition of its kindness. The thanks of the House of Representatives is always a high honor, but is especially so at the end of a session where the Speaker has been forced to say 'no' more times, perhaps, than in the history of any other Congress. While thanking you for your kindness to me, I must congratulate the House on its conduct of public business. Ordinarily a majority of 2½ to 1-a majori of 159-means disorganization, faction at discord. In this House a hundred and fift new men of both parties have beha connection with the other branches of the government with different ideas has preented us from serving the country might have done we, at least, have behaved with dignity, fairness and credit. With the kindest personal wishes to you all, I again return thanks, and, by virtue of the con-current resolutions of both branches, I de-clare this House adjourned without day."

Total Appropriations \$515,759,825. WASHINGTON, June 11.-Chairman Canon, of the appropriations committee of the House, and Mr. Sayres, of Texas, who is at the head of the minority of the committee, are preparing elaborate statements of the appropriations for this session of Congress which will be given to the press to-morrow. The actual appropriations for the session (exclusive of future liabilities grand total of \$515,759,825.

General Notes. The President to-day sent the following naval promotions to the Senate: Capt. George Dewey, to be commodore; Commander Francis A. Cook, to be captain; Lieutenant Commander Charles T. Hutchins, to be commander.

The Postmaster-general has instructed all ostmasters to bar the mails against the Globe Tea Company, of Toledo, O., formerly of Columbus. The concern operated a system of alleged prizes of a lottery nature.

An agreement has been made between international registered mail-pouch ex-change between St. Louis and the City of Mexico, to go into operation July 1.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Officers Elected by the Supreme

Lodge-J. B. Mulligan, Director. LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 11 .- To-day was ladies' day with the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, and a large number of the wives, daughters and friends of the knights were in attendance. The address of welcome to the ladles was delivered by the Hon. A. R. Savage, chairman of the committee on laws. The election of officers resulted: John R. Mulligan, supreme dicta-tor, Yonkers. N. Y.; J. W. Goheen, supreme vice dictator, Philadelphia; John P. Shansupreme assistant dictator, Eiberton, B. F. Nelson, supreme reporter, St. s. Mo.: Joseph W. Branch, supreme preme chaplain, Petersburg, Va.; John H. Hancock, supreme guide, Louisville, Ky.; J. R. Cole, supreme guardian, Sherman Tex.; F. B. Sliger, supreme sentinel, Hei ena, Ark.; George S. Hallmanark, supreme Churchill, supreme trustee, Bridgewater, Mass.; Marsden Bellamy, past supreme dictator, Wilmington, N. C. Members of the advisory board: Noah M. Givan, Harrison-ville, Mo.; Samuel Klotz, Newark, N. J.; J. C. Sheppard, Edgefield, S. C.

CORBETT-SHARKEY FIGHT.

San Francisco Civic Federation Will Endeavor to Stop It.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11 .- Since the announcement that Corbett and Sharkey have been matched to fight this city has been the mecca towards which the eyes of all pugilists are turned. The fistic experts are astening to San Francisco from all parts of the country in expectation of a revival of the glorious times when there were sev-eral prize fights a week here. There is a State law prohibiting prize fights, but a complacent Board of Supervisors has al-lowed contests of a limited number of rounds, under the guise of charity e tainments. Numerous fights have under this arrangement, but now the civic federation has discovered that prize fight are against the law, and its me deavor to prevent the Sharkey-Corbett

Indiana Man Elected President. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 10 .- The National Association of Charities el ficers to-day and closed its work tonight. The officers are: President, Al ander Johnson, of Fort Wayne; gene secretary, H. H. Hart, of St. Paul, Mit surer. Levi L. Barbour, of De official reporter and editor, Mrs. Isabei Barrows, of Boston. Nine assistant secu taries, five assistant reporters, an exec tive committee of twenty-one me